



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
Winfield Scott Hancock, of Penna.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
William H. English, of Indiana.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

It appears that it was Major Twining and not Major Morgan, of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who appointed a negro convict overseer of a gang of white laborers on the streets of Georgetown. We didn't credit the report when we read it, are glad to know that our impression was correct, and write this paragraph merely for the purpose of extending the knowledge of the reputation of an utterly worthless charge against an old Alexandria.

To those who have not yet enjoyed the delights of one of the steamer George Leary's Saturday night trips to Point Point, Point Lookout, Old Point Comfort, Norfolk and the Chesapeake Bay, we can say, with the confidence resulting from personal experience, that so much real pleasure can rarely be crowded into so limited a period of time. The steamer is the perfection of a pleasure boat, is furnished with all the appliances for a pleasure trip, and is exceptionally fortunate in the possession of a corps of officers who know exactly how to please their passengers so as to do the most good.

Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, one of the wisest democrats in the U. S. House of Representatives, has been nominated without opposition, against his emphatic protest, and his renomination was confirmed by acclamation, after he had positively refused to accept it. His democratic constituents, not more or a majority, but all of them, have such a high opinion of his wisdom and efficiency, and are so confident of his integrity, that no man in his district aspired to his place, even though he declined to accept it any longer, and they force him to retain it against his will. If all the democratic congressmen could only follow the example of Mr. McMahon, and speak and act as he does, the party to which they belong would not be so heavily handicapped as it is at present, nor would there be such unseemly grasping for their seats as there is at present.

The famous Hancock-Sherman letter has given the republicans a blow second only to its stunning effect to that they received when Hancock was nominated. They had begun, owing to the vigorous administration of evanescent stimulants, to show symptoms of reviving from the dead condition in which the nomination had left them; but before that revival was more than half complete this second sockdagger has struck them, and their condition is worse than it was before; for the letter is more effective upon fair minded and unprejudiced men than both the platform upon which Hancock is running and his letter of acceptance, strong as they are. The people want it definitely understood that the military is to be subservient to the civil authority, and they believe that principle can be the better established and enforced by an administration at the head of which will be so distinguished a military chieftain as General Hancock, whose opinions on this subject are so thoroughly with their own.

The full text of the letter that General Hancock wrote to General Sherman during the troublous times immediately preceding the fraudulent settlement of the last presidential election, and about which the republicans have attempted to raise a clamor on account of its asserted deliberate intention to increase those troubles, and incite anarchy and probably civil war, has at last been published, but so far from corroborating the reports concerning it circulated by the republicans, or sustaining their views of it, if it does not more commend its author to the conservative men of all parties we are mightily mistaken. It is just such a letter as should have been written under the existing circumstances, and attests the wisdom of the democrats in nominating General Hancock as their candidate for the presidency; for the man who could write such a cool, dispassionate, and judicious letter in the midst of the infectious excitement then prevailing, is not likely to be less wise and discreet during any subsequent emergency that can possibly arise.

The republicans would have a quiver full of poisoned arrows, the points of which are not too steel, and the party, in a vain effort to revive in power, have dipped the shafts into the pool of corruption. The bastard steel will rust before the battle, the poison gone, and the blunted point of the arrow will fall harmless at the feet of the victorious army of patriots appearing in front of such an ill armed array. The bloody shirt has lost its charm, and, like the classic shirt of Nessus, sticks to the loins of decaying power. But metaphor apart, let us remind our readers of one of the expedients used by our enemies—enemies to constitutional right and the liberty of a large portion of our common country. It is said that by our successful the evils of contentions wrangle about the Confederate war debt, including claims for slaves emancipated, will follow. This is too absurd to require much comment. The emancipation of the slaves was a war measure, acknowledged by civil nations to be legitimate and in strict accord with public law. No other argument, mean as it is, can be urged against the democratic party, and the country at large must recognize its utter futility. Moreover, the fourth section of article 14, Constitution of the United States, puts the question at rest forever. It is as follows: \* \* \* "Neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrec-

tion or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, or claims shall be held illegal and void." See page 59, Code of Virginia.

A friend to-day handed us a copy of the Richmond Enquirer of July 18, 1870, in which appears the following extract taken from the Chicago Times: "Grant's unscrupulous treatment of Governor English during the former's advertising trip to Woodstock, is easily accounted for. English may be a candidate for the Presidency. His crime is the same as Hancock's." This is a singular coincidence.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1880.

The following changes in the Virginia post offices were made to-day: A. R. Grubb, appointed postmaster at Old Town, Grayson county, vice W. P. Waugh, resigned; W. T. Doss, at Lowry's, Bedford county, vice Lawrence Bryn, removed for cause; and a postoffice established at Ingram, Halifax county, with J. L. Ingram as postmaster.

The receipts at the Treasury to-day from customs, amounted to \$725,295; from internal revenue \$617,089. Over a million and a quarter in one day, and still the republicans oppose any reduction in the existing prohibitory tariff which protects a few monopolists at the expense of the people at large. The national bank notes received for redemption amounted to \$95,000.

In obedience to orders issued by General Grant, the ex-soldiers in the 8th A. I. Auditor's office have organized a company sixty-five strong. It is said by those who ought to know that these men have subscribed their names to the roll of the company, many of them did so for fear that a refusal would endanger their retention of their offices, and that they will take pains that some reliable democratic shall be their ballots before they vote them. The impression among all the office holders here seems to be growing stronger that Hancock will be elected, and most of them are looking about for other employment which they will be necessary for them to seek when the change takes place. There are many democrats, however, who believe that when the new administration comes into power fewer changes will come than most people now expect, and that efficient men, who have attended to their official duties and not been so feverishly active in politics, will be allowed to retain their positions, and that especially will this be the case with those from the South who are not carpet baggers.

Things were very quiet at the headquarters of the democratic congressional campaign committee this morning. Among the callers there was an old time beaten politician, who said he was never so certain of victory as now, because, said he, "everybody, republicans and all, acknowledge now that Tilden had a quarter of a million majority at the last election, and there are not ten of the men who voted for Tilden, to say the least, who will not vote for Hancock."

Senator Johnston, who arrived here last Saturday, left this morning for his home, near Abingdon. He seemed confident of the favorable result of the national and hopeful of that of his State election.

Carl, White left this morning for Wilmington, D. I., to look after the new steamer Excelsior, which is now rapidly approaching completion. As her ship at Washington, Shepherd's, Alexandria and Quantico will not be finished by the time she is, it is understood she will run on the Norfolk route until they are completed, taking the place of the Leary, which will undergo some repairs.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

It is believed that a peaceful solution of the Montenegrin question will be arrived at.

An English missionary and his two servants have been murdered at Bani, near Constantinople.

A violent thunder and hail storm did much damage to houses in Paris on Friday, and weakened the walls of a number of houses.

Gold to the amount of £290,000 has been purchased in the open market of London for export to America.

It is now decided that the funds in hand are entirely sufficient for the relief of what distress still exists in Ireland.

The British troops cannot be withdrawn from Afghanistan yet, and the cost of maintaining the army of 10,000 men is becoming a very serious matter.

Mr. Gladstone caught a cold after leaving the House of Commons on Friday, and is now suffering from congestion of the left lung. The latest bulletin issued on Sunday evening says his condition is less favorable owing to a slight fever, but that he is in no immediate danger.

The battle between Gen. Burrows' force and the Afghans is said to have been well contested. The British cavalry and artillery were badly cut up at the commencement of the fight, but the infantry inflicted such heavy loss on Ayoub Khan that he has not ventured to advance upon Candahar. Gen. Burrows has arrived at Candahar.

The Voltaire of Paris states that it has been threatened with law proceedings in consequence of its version of the Weimarer-Angelegenheit, and it denies prosecution, and advises the journals which it saves, were bribed to publish other statements reflecting adversely on the memory of the unfortunate victim, Mrs. Weimarer, to observe that the circumstances of the case are so mixed up in the regard to the affair. Her son has arrived in Paris, and has secured possession of his mother's papers.

**FIRE AT THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.**—FORTY-FOUR HORSES BURNED.—About two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out at the White Sulphur Springs in the stables belonging to the Springs Company, located some 400 yards west of the main hotel. There were at the time forty six horses in the stables, twenty of which belonged to the Springs Company, and the remaining twenty-four to guests were burned. The fire was accidental, and is supposed to have been the result of carelessness on the part of some of the colored servants. The building is an old one, and intended to be replaced by a new structure, was uninsured. No alarm was given, and only a few of the guests were aware of the conflagration until next morning. The building being full of combustible material, burned so rapidly that an opportunity to cut the horses loose was not afforded. Among the losses were Mr. Corcoran, of Washington, who had three horses in the stable; General Anderson, Colonel Carington, of Richmond, and a number of others.

**LOUDBON DELEGATES.**—The following delegates to the Congressional convention from Loudoun, in addition to those from Leesburg already published, were chosen on Saturday: Mercer—J. A. Gibson, W. H. Hibbs, W. H. Rogers, J. E. Bremer, D. J. Lee. Broad Run—J. C. Coleman, F. Poulton, J. Letever, and John Ryan.

**Mount Gleason.**—Thomas E. Taylor, Wm. Hughes, Dr. Master, Henry Simpson, and John McDaniel.

**Lovettsville.**—A. F. M. Miller and Charles Brown.

**NOT THE MURDERER.**—Wm. Lee, the colored man held in Washington on suspicion of having murdered Henry Williams, colored, at Bowling Green, Caroline county, Va., on the night of the 16th of July, turns out not to be the right man, for a telegram has been received by the Washington police authorities from the authorities at Bowling Green, saying: "Release Lee. We have the real murderer under arrest." Lee was immediately set at liberty, and last night left for his home in King George county.

#### VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mr. John A. Delvin, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Richmond, died Sunday night in the 68th year of his age.

In the Hustings Court at Petersburg, Saturday, a large number of citizens were indicted and convicted for not keeping certain portions of the city in a healthy condition.

Gen. Wm. Mahone, has, under the skillful efforts of his physician, so far recovered from his late illness as to admit of his returning to the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point.

In an altercation between J. E. Oakes and R. L. Ramey on a country road, seven miles from Danville, Saturday night, Oakes was fatally stabbed. Ramey escaped. Both are more youths.

While returning from a Hancock pole raising at Salem, Fauquier county, on Saturday, Gen. Wm. H. Payne, of Warrenton, was severely injured in jumping from his buggy, his horse having run away.

A large democratic meeting was held at Salem, Fauquier county, on Saturday, which was addressed by Messrs. J. W. Foster, of Loudoun; J. C. Gibson, of Culpeper, and S. C. Neal, of this city.

Mr. William Fanning Wickham, father of General William C. Wickham, died in Hanover on Saturday morning, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Wickham was the son of John Wickham, one of the counsel of Aaron Burr in his celebrated trial for treason.

The Rockingham Register publishes the names of fifty prominent readjusters of that county, including the chairman and secretary of the county executive committee of readjusters, who have announced their purpose to vote for the regular democratic Hancock and English electoral ticket.

A democratic meeting was held at Guilford, Loudoun county, on Saturday evening, on the occasion of a Hancock and English pole raising, at which speeches were made by Messrs. F. E. Conrad, of Leesburg, and Lidian Kent, of this city, the latter gentlemen especially having acquitted themselves creditably.

As requested by the faculty, a meeting of the alumni of the University of Virginia is to be held at the Warrenton Springs on Saturday, to-day, to consult as to the best means of raising the rest of the amount required to secure to the university the great McCormick telescope to be given conditionally.

In the Fauquier County Court on Saturday, Robert Kent, colored, was convicted of burglary and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. As other indictments were pending against him he turned State's evidence, resulting in the arrest of a number of colored burglars who have been robbing stores for some time past.

Micajah Woods, ex-Commonwealth's attorney of Albemarle, has tendered his resignation as a member of the conservative State committee on account of pressing official and private work. He will continue to support the democratic electoral ticket; but is not opposed to "any compromise or settlement that may be possible without sacrifice of principle or self respect."

The mass meeting at Woodstock, on Saturday for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for the consolidation of the funders' and readjusters' electoral tickets, appears to have been a failure. It was not countenanced by the presence of any leader on either side; the committee on arrangements found it impossible to secure speakers of any political prominence, and all that could be done was to get a few signatures to a petition to the State executive committee of both wings, asking them to bring about a compromise on the basis of allowing the funders and readjusters each to name five electors on the new ticket, and the national democratic committee to pick out the eleven men.

A Norfolk dispatch says a hideous story is related of three negroes having been arrested and tried before a justice of the peace at Onondaga for murdering the bodies of white people buried at the graveyard, Poplar Springs. They pleaded guilty, and said they dug up the bodies for the purpose of getting the bones in the hands of which, they say, if carried in their pockets would make them lucky at card playing. On their way to jail, as they passed the graveyard, they pointed out the graves they had dug into. Citizens went to the graveyard and dug up one grave which the negroes had pointed out, and found one arm and forearm and both hands removed from the body.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The wheat crop in Michigan is estimated at 35,000,000 bushels.

The census shows the population of Kansas to be 1,009,000.

A capsize balloon, with a man and woman in it, broke away at Youngstown, Ohio, on Saturday, and nothing has since been seen of them.

The wheat crop in Wisconsin is estimated at 15,000,000 bushels, which is below last year's yield. The yield in Iowa will be twenty per cent. higher than last year, and that of Minnesota set at 44,000,000 bushels.

Mr. H. Clay Miller, of the dry goods firm of Dan'l. Miller & Co., and D. C. Fulton, of Carle & Fulton, hardware dealers, both well-known merchants of Baltimore, died yesterday. Caroline E. James, of the same city, died of an overdose of laudanum Saturday morning, and John F. Reppelbeck killed himself with a pistol on the grave of his deceased wife.

R. V. T. Miller, dean of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, was arrested last night, while going to church, upon a charge of forgery, preferred by John Norris, city editor of the Philadelphia Record, who in February last bought for \$25 a certificate authorizing him to practice medicine. The alleged forgery consists in antedating a series of lecture tickets at the time of granting the certificate, and in writing the names of the professors on about 3,000 persons were present to witness the bull-fight, so called, in New York on Saturday. Mr. B. R. B. was present with a detail of police, to see that no cruelty was practiced. The animals were brought out into the arena one at a time and were worried by the torments, masters and banditti, who shook red capes in the faces of the bulls. The performance of most of the bulls was very tame, and when they had been sufficiently worried Mr. B. R. B. would order their removal. The whole performance was a signal failure.

#### Racing in Loudoun County.

Some horse racing took place in Loudoun county last week. The first race which came off on Wednesday and which has attracted much attention, was a two mile dash between Mr. Robt. Neville's Satan (the same was ridden in the gentlemen's steeple chase in Washington by Mr. Bartel) and Mr. H. Grafton Dulany's Champ. Both horses are well bred, though Mr. Neville's Satan had the advantage in youthfulness. The stakes were for \$500 a side. At the appointed time half the people in Loudoun and Fauquier were on the track, and Neville rode his own horse, and Mr. R. D. Rozelle rode Mr. Dulany's. The race was a hot one, and after the mile course, but on the last quarter stretch Satan put on a spurt which won him the race by a few inches length.

On the ground at this event was Captain Cotton, a gentleman from England, who is in Virginia buying horses for an English hunting club, and the gentleman immediately challenged Mr. N. to run Satan against a thoroughbred which he had recently purchased. Mr. Neville accepted, and high stakes were put up. The Englishman, however, had reckoned without his host, for when the race came off his "racer," which was really a very handsome horse, was badly stricken by Satan, who kept up a marvelous stride, and won the race in his own time. Both gentlemen rode their own horses.

Forty Irish members of Parliament have sent an address to the Archbishop of Paris condoning with him on the expulsion of the Jesuits.

#### General Hancock's Letter to General Sherman.

The following is Gen. Hancock's letter to Gen. Sherman, written during the agitation which followed the presidential election of 1876, and prior to the passage of the electoral commission bill, and the publication of which the republicans have demanded. We trust they will profit by a calm perusal:

#### CARONDEL POSTOFFICE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 28, 1875.  
MY DEAR GENERAL: Your favor of the 4th instant reached me in New York on the 5th, the day before I left for the West. I intended to reply to it before leaving, but care incident to departure interfered. Then, again, since my arrival here I have been so occupied with personal affairs of a business nature that I have deferred writing from day to day until this moment, and I find myself in debt to you another letter in acknowledgment of your favor of the 17th received a few days since.

I have concluded to leave here on the 29th, (to-morrow, p. m.) so that I may be expected in New York on the 31st instant. I have been cold and dreary since my arrival here. I have worked "like a Turk" (I presume that means hard work) in the country in making fences, cutting down trees, repairing buildings, etc., etc., and am at last able to say that St. Louis is the coldest place in the winter and it is the hottest in the summer of any that I have encountered in a temperate zone. I have known St. Louis in December to have general weather throughout the month; this December has been frigid, and the river has been frozen more so than I have ever known it.

When I heard the rumor that I was ordered to the Pacific Coast I thought it probably true, considering the past discussion on that subject. The possibilities seemed to me to be of course many. Had it been true, I should of course have been prepared to comply, and made arrangements of any kind. I would have gone quickly. If not prepared to go promptly I certainly would have been relieved from the responsibility and anxieties concerning Presidential matters, which may fall to those near the throne or in authority with the next four months, as well as from other incidents or matters which I could not control, and the action concerning which I might not approve. I was not exactly prepared to go to the Pacific, however, and I therefore felt relieved when I received your note informing me that there was no truth in the rumors. Then I did not wish to appear to be escaping from responsibilities and possible dangers which may cluster around military commanders in the East, especially in the critical period fast approaching. All's well that ends well. The whole matter of the Presidency seems to me to be simple and to admit of a peaceful solution. The machinery for such a solution as I have prepared to present itself has been carefully prepared. It only requires the action of the President.

As to the election and inauguration of the President. The people are the judges of the election. The Congress is the organ of the people who he is. We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Our commissions express that. I like Jefferson's way of inauguration; it suits our system. He rode down on horseback to the Capitol, (I fear it was the Old Capitol), tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn, then rode to the Executive Mansion and took possession. He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office. There is no other legal inauguration in our system. The people or politicians may institute parades in honor of the event, and public officials may add to the pageant by assembling troops and banners, but all that only comes properly after the inauguration, not before, and it is not a part of it. Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another. There might be danger in that, and it was studiously left out of the charter. That you are placed in an exceptional position is a connection with a long event. The Capitol is in my judgment also, but I am a subordinate and not on the spot, and if I were so also would be my superior in authority, for there is the station of the General in Chief. On the principle that a regularly elected President's term of office expires on the 3rd of March, (of which I have not the slightest doubt), and which the laws bearing on the subject uniformly recognize, and in consideration of the possibility that the lawfully elected President may not appear until the 5th of March, a great deal of responsibility may necessarily fall upon you. You hold over; you will have power and prestige to support you. The Secretary of War, too, probably holds over, but if no President appears he may not be able to exercise functions in the name of a President, for his proper acts are those of a *pro tempore*—a lawful President. You set on your own responsibility and by virtue of a commission only restricted by the law. The Secretary of War is the mouthpiece of a President. You are not. If you are elected you have a constitutional majority of the Electoral College or the Senate and House on the question of the election do not unite in declaring some person legally elected by the people there is a lawful President already provided to meet that emergency and decide the question peacefully. It has not been recently used, no occasion presenting itself, but our forefathers provided it. It has been exercised and has been recognized and submitted to by law on every hand. That machinery would probably elect Mr. Tilden President and Mr. Wheeler Vice President. That would be right enough, for the law provides that in a failure to elect duly by the people the House shall immediately elect the President and the Senate the Vice President. Some tribunal must decide whether the people have duly elected a President. I presume, of course, that it is in the joint affirmative action of the Senate and House, or if they are present to witness the count if not to see that it is fair and just? If a failure to agree arises between the two bodies there can be no lawful affirmative decision and the people have elected a President, not the Senate. The Senate elects Vice Presidents, not Presidents. Doubtless there was a failure by the House to elect a President by the 4th of March, the President of the Senate (if there be one) would be the legitimate person to exercise Presidential authority for the time being, or until the appearance of a lawful President, or for the time laid down in the Constitution. Such courses would be peaceful, and I have a firm belief, lawful. I have no doubt Governor Hayes would make an excellent President. I have met him, and know of him. For a brief period he served under my command; but, as the matter stands, I can't see any likelihood of his being duly elected elected by the people, unless the Senate and House come to be in accord as to that fact, and the House would, of course, not otherwise elect him. What the people want is a peaceful determination of this matter, as fair a determination as possible, and a lawful one. No other determination could stand the test. The country, if not plunged into revolution, would become poorer day by day, business would languish, and our bonds would come home to find a depressed market. I was not in favor of the military action in South Carolina recently, and if Gen. Rorer had telegraphed to me or asked for advice, I would have advised him not, under any circumstances, to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a State Legislature. I could not have given him better advice than to refer him to the special message of the President to the case of Louisiana some time before. But in South Carolina he had the question settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State—the highest tribunal which had acted on the question—so that his line of duty seemed even to be clearer than in the action in the Louisiana case. If the Federal court had interfered and overruled the decision of the State court, that might have been a doubt certainly; but this

#### Federal court only interfered to complicate, not to decide or overrule.

Anyhow, it is no business of the army to enter upon such questions, and even if it might be in any event, if the civil authority is superior, as the Constitution declares it to be, the South Carolina case was one in which the army had a plain duty. Had Gen. Rorer asked me for advice, and I had given it, I should, of course, have notified you of my action immediately, so that it could have been promptly overruled if it should have been deemed advisable by you or other superior in authority. Gen. Rorer did not ask for my advice and I inferred that, at that, being in direct communication with my military superiors at the seat of Government, who were nearer to him in time and distance than I was, he deemed it unnecessary. As Gen. Rorer had the ultimate responsibility of action, and had really the greater danger to confront in the final action in the matter, I did not venture to embarrass him by suggestion. He was a department commander, and the lawful head of that military administration within the limits of the department, besides I knew that he had been called to Washington for consultation before taking command, and was probably aware of views of the administration to the civil affairs in his command. I knew that he was in direct communication with my superiors in authority in reference to the delicate subjects presented for his consideration, and had ideas of his own which he believed to be sufficiently in accord with the views of our common superiors to enable him to act intelligently according to his judgment and without suggestions from those not on the spot and not so fully acquainted with the facts as he was. He desired, too, to be free to act, as he had the eventual greater responsibility, and so the matter was governed as between him and myself. As I have been writing thus freely to you I may well furnish embarrassment myself by stating that I have not thought it lawful or wise to use Federal troops in such matters as have transpired out of the Mississippi within the last few months, save so far as they may be brought into action under the article of the Constitution which contemplates meeting armed resistance or invasion of a State more powerful than the State authorities can subdue by the ordinary processes, and then only when requested by the Legislature, or if it could not be convened in session by the Governor, and when the President of the United States intervenes in that manner it is a state of war not peace. The army is laboring under disadvantages and has been used unlawfully at times in the judgment of the people (in mine certainly) and we have lost a great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us. "It is time to stop and unload." Officers in command of troops often find it difficult to act wisely and safely when superiors in authority have different views of the laws from theirs, and when legislation has sanctioned action seemingly in conflict with the fundamental law, and they generally defer to the known judgment of their superiors. Yet as the superior officers of the army are so regarded in such great crises, and are held to such responsibility, especially those at or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions to dare to determine for themselves what is lawful and what is not lawful under our system if the military authorities should be invoked, as might possibly be the case in such exceptional times, when there existed such divergent views as to the correct result. The army will suffer from its past action, if it has acted wrongly. Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of to-day, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power legally, and with righteous intent, aim to defend the right which to us is the law and the institution which they represent. It is a well meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of the law.

I am, truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding army of the United States, Washington, D. C.

JUDGE BLACK has written a letter from Europe to the New York World, denouncing with emphasis the authority of any of the orders or letters issued by Gen. Hancock while he was in command in Louisiana and Texas.

"No more Laudanum for our babies." All mothers unite in pronouncing Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup the best soothing remedy now sold. It is free from opiates.

**REMOVAL.**—MESSRS. STANBURY & BRO., manufacturers and dealers in stoves and ironware, have removed their stove and work shops from the Southwest Corner KING and WASHINGTON STREETS, (in the McBarney Building,) where they will be pleased to see all their old customers and the public generally.

**MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!!**

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? Go at once and get a bottle of **MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP**. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Put it up in a glass bottle, with the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Beware of imitations.

**DIED.**

At his residence, near Hillsboro', Loudoun county, Va., on the 14th ult., Mr. CHARLES BASQUE, in the 92nd year of his age. He was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1789, and served six months in the war of 1812, as a soldier; went from Chesapeake Island, Maryland, to New Orleans in the battle of Grand Island, and was there when the British evacuated the island. He was a kind father, a good citizen, and was a member for many years of the new school Baptist church.

**ATTENTION, ALEXANDRIA LIGHT INFANTRY.**—There will be a meeting of the company to-morrow (Monday) evening, at 8 p. m. Full attendance requested.

**INDIA MULL, 67 INCHES WIDE.**

Monday, August 24, 1880.

We received to-day from New York the best very desirable goods in Pink, Cream and White.

**D. F. BRASHEAR,**

109 King st., Alexandria, Va.

**WANTED.**

A GOOD COLORED BARBER, a single man; good wages and steady employment. For further particulars address

**D. T. KENNEDY,**

Box 123, Tyrore, Pennsylvania.

**LOST.**—A pair of GOLD EYE GLASSES, on the street in Alexandria, for which a suitable reward will be given if left at

**J. H. HARMON & SMITH'S,**

July 23, 1880.

**LAWNS AND STANDARD PRINTS.**

Just received the third supply of those Figure Standard Prints, 6 1/2 x 9, who are a fine line of Standard Prints at 10¢ each, and cheap goods.

**D. F. BRASHEAR,**

Alexandria, Virginia.

**HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS!** Persons who are going to the country for the summer will find nothing more useful than a good hammock. **McLEAN & UHLER'S,**

76 King street.

**STEEL AND IRON DOUBLE AND SINGLE SLOW PLATES,** finished and unfinished, just received and for sale at 88 King st., corner of Royal. Call and see.

**J. T. CREIGHTON & SON.**

#### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

**VIRGINIA BONDS.**—J. A. Hamblen & Co. Baltimore Financial Circular of Saturday says: "Virginia bonds were active and strong. Consols sold from 50 1/2 up to 55, and 10 year from 41 1/2 up to 42. Although the highest figure reached were not maintained, the bonds are firm and decline of about 10 per cent. Consol coupons sold at 89 and 104 coupons at 30. Western notes for Virginia Consols and Ten Forties' should not sell at much better figures, and we will be much surprised if they do not advance. We have every assurance from those who have the facilities of knowing, that the debt paying party in Virginia is daily gaining in strength, and that the power of the readjusters is gradually on the wane. We would that the consols and Ten Forties' be entirely removed from any question of success or failure of the readjusters. Whether they succeed or fail in either the National or State election is only of secondary consideration. The important question is, can the readjusters (even if they hold supreme power in Virginia) prevent the receipt of Consol and Ten Forties' coupons for taxes. The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia say they can not, and all of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have been such that contracts and obligations of the Government are not to be readjusters' party would repudiate the whole debt, they could. But fortunately they have not, and are not likely to have the power to do so."

#### WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE, &c.

Superfine.....	4 50	5 1/2
Extra.....	5 25	5 1/2
Family.....	5 75	6 1/2
Pancake brands.....	6 50	6 1/2
What, common to fair.....	1 00	1 1/2
Good to prime.....	1 05	1 1/2
Choice.....	1 10	1 1/2
Corn, white.....	0 55	0 1/2
Yellow.....	0 75	0 1/2
Corn Meal.....	0 58	0 1/2
Rye.....	0 60	0 1/2
Oats.....	0 31	0 1/2
Buckwheat.....	0 18	0 1/2
Flour, common to middling.....	0 9	0 11
Eggs.....	0 9	0 11
Chickens.....	1 75	2 30
Potatoes per bushel.....	0 41	0 50
Onions, per bush.....	1 50	1 75
Dried Apples, peeled.....	0 8	0 11
Unpeeled.....	0 7	0 11
Dried Apples.....	0 4	0 6
Dried Cherries.....	0 12	0 13
Sacon, Hams, country.....	9 9	0 10
Smoked Hams.....	0 124	0 13
Sides.....	0 9	0 11
Bacon.....	0 9	0 11
Shoulders.....	0 61	0 7
Lard.....	0 75	0 84
Veal Calves.....	0 31	0 4
Shad Roast, per lb.....	3 61	4 2
Shad Roast, per lb.....	3 61	4 2
Plaster, ground, per ton.....	5 01	6 25
Ground, in bags.....	6 00	6 50
Lump.....	3 50	0 00
Salt, G. A. (Liverpool).....	0 95	0 03
Salt, G. A. (Liverpool).....	0 95	0 03
Turk's Island.....	0 46	0 55
Wool, long unwashed.....	0 31	0 32
Washed.....	0 41	0 42
Merino, unwashed.....	0 27	0 28
Washed.....	0 40	0 42
Hay.....	16 01	0 10
Wheat Bran per ton.....	18 00	17 00
Brown Middlings.....	20 00	21 00